

WEATHER.

Cloudy and probably rain to-night and Friday; rising temperature; brisk southeast winds.

Evening Star

About every one in Washington who reads all reads The Star.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS PAGE 17

ONE CENT.

No. 19,188.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1913—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

IN THE HOUSE OVER CAUCUS RULE

Progressives Criticize the Republicans for Vesting Power in Leader Mann.

NAMING OF COMMITTEES PRECEDED BY HOT DEBATE

Belief Expressed That Chairman Underwood Is Striving to Capture Tariff Votes.

An outburst of progressive republicanism against the republican caucus and the method of giving James R. Mann, their leader, the power to suggest members for House committees threw the House into a lively debate this afternoon just before Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee, presented to the House for consideration the names of the members of the various House committees, which have already been published.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, noted for his refusal to enter a caucus, and one of the foremost progressives in the fight on Speaker Cannon, started the rumble. The fight was waged bitterly between the reactionaries, progressives, progressive republicans and democrats, each political faction taking a whack at the others.

Representative Mann of Illinois made the republicans laugh and caused the democrats to shudder when he said to the democrats:

"The republican party does not have to send its leaders to the White House for instructions as to how to make up a caucus."

The progressive republicans and many democrats are wroth because they believe Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee is refraining from making committee appointments until he has the members going to act with relation to the Underwood tariff bill.

Cooper Open Debate.

Mr. Cooper, who started the debate this afternoon, said in part:

"Two or three years ago there was a revolution in this House against the great power which the Speaker had in appointing committees. He was endowed with a power to fill committees in the way he chose, and there have been instances where Speakers have packed committees so as to chill the very legislation which the country wanted."

"Men have been punished by Speakers for no other reason than that they violated a caucus agreement, and I am opposed to the method which the republicans have chosen of giving to one member, Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, the sole power to suggest members of committees for the republican side to be voted on today."

"I am not in favor of Chicago, a republican, interrupted him, saying: 'And I do not think it is right, either.'"

Representative Underwood, the new progressive party leader, had something to say:

"I agree with the gentleman entirely, but I do not know that the progressive party is in open conference."

The entire progressive party, which is making eyes at the republican caucus, made eyes at Representative Cooper when he replied:

"The progressive party in the House, with eighteen pairs of hands, applauded. Representative Underwood, however, came to the defense of the republican party by saying that he thought the party could be trusted to select the proper members of committees."

"Let us remember these unfortunate differences of opinion," he said, "but let us present an unbroken front to the free trade tariff bill they are seeking to enact into law."

Not a Personal Attack.

Mr. Underwood reminded Mr. Austin that Mr. Cooper was not making a personal attack on Mr. Mann, and also took the opportunity to advertise the progressive open conference, which he said was the only fair way to treat the party and the public.

Representative Madden of Illinois, who had pleaded for an open caucus of the republican party, said:

"This fossilized habit of selecting members regardless of their ability and simply because of length of service ought to be done away with. The time is coming when it will be done away with. Every committee in the House ought to sit in open session and caucuses ought to be held with open doors."

Representative Mondell, a standpat, defended the republican party with considerable vim and vigor, and said that the republican caucus had always selected good protectionists to fight the democratic free traders, so why criticize the republican caucus?

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SPLIT OVER WOOL ITEM

Ohio Democratic Delegation in House Divided on Schedule.

A split in the democratic delegation from Ohio developed today after a caucus of its members in Representative Sherwood's office in the Capitol, the difference resting chiefly on the question of free wool. Ohio being one of the big wool-producing states, its farmers are protesting violently, asking representatives to fight the wool schedule, which places that product on the free list.

The difference which developed today is said to be irreconcilable. About nine Ohio democrats are expected to vote against the tariff bill.

AMENDS NATIONAL BANK ACT

House Bill Would Permit Loans on Real Estate Security.

An amendment to the national bank act extending to the national banks the privilege of loaning money on real estate security was introduced in the House today by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer.

Representative Palmer said that he would not press the measure until the tariff had been disposed of and currency legislation was taken up in the House.

POPE DOES BETTER, HE IS VERY WEAK

Opinions Conflict as to the Pontiff's Chance of Ultimate Recovery.

IS ABLE TO TAKE FOOD ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY

Change in Weather Revives Spirits of Patient, But He Still Is Very Weak.

ROME, April 10.—At noon today the condition of the Pope was much better, but the weakness of his heart and his intermittent pulse were still causing anxiety.

The doctors permitted him to eat an egg with broth, but the patient was able to take it only with difficulty.

Dr. Andrea Amici declared today that he hopes by next week Pius X will be convalescent.

An entirely contrary opinion, however, is expressed by some of those immediately surrounding the Pope, who depict the situation as grave. They assert that an examination made by a specialist showed the presence of from ten to twelve degrees of albumen.

Sisters at His Bedside.
The sisters and niece of the Pope remained with him this morning from half past 7 to half past 10.

Dr. Amici, who spent the night at the Pope's bedside, said this morning that his patient rested sufficiently well. His temperature is now a little above 97.

Dr. Amici denied most emphatically the persistent reports that the Pope is suffering from nephritis, and reiterated that the whole trouble is a relapse from his recent attack of influenza.

The condition of the Pope was found to be practically unchanged when his physician, Prof. Ettore Marchiafava, paid the pontiff an early morning visit today. He seemed to be in the same condition, but disturbed only by occasional fits of coughing and periods of great perspiration.

Better Weather an Aid.

The Pope rejoiced to see the morning bring a change in the weather. A splendid sun streamed in through the ample window of his bedroom. Although this seemed to cheer his spirits, he continued to feel nauseated and averse to taking nourishment, notwithstanding the efforts made by his own cook, Stefano Micheli, an old servant who came with him from "Cen" in the Vatican keeps a special cow in the Vatican garden for his master's milk.

Prof. Marchiafava said after his morning visit that he considered the Pope's apprehensions as auguring well for a decided change for the better. The only specific apprehension is heart weakness.

Concern for Pilgrims.
Just before 11 o'clock Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, entered the bedchamber. The Pope said in reply to the cardinal's inquiry that he felt better. He then spoke about the pilgrims who had come to the Vatican for the canonization of the late pope, and said that he would be unable to see them.

Cardinal Merry del Val informed him that the pilgrims had been separated by the police and were being escorted about Rome, visiting various churches and basilicas, where they prayed for the Pope's recovery.

In all the churches of Rome this morning special prayers were offered for the recovery of the Pope. The faithful recited with the clergy the "Let us pray for our pontiff Pius."

NAMED FOR COMMITTEES.

Progressives in House Confer Tomorrow Over Legislative Program.

At a meeting of the progressive conference of the House today, Representative Chandler of New York, who has been selected as the progressive representative on the rules committee, declined to serve, and Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania was named for the place.

Representative Underwood, who was named for the progressive place on accounts, and Representative Thomson of Illinois for the place on enrolled bills.

The conference will meet tomorrow to take up the details of the legislative program.

IN THE HOUSE TODAY.

Met at noon.
Representative Stephens (Cal.) introduced a bill directing Panama Railroad Company to establish Pacific steamship line in connection with Atlantic line.

Representative Mann introduced bill for tariff board of five members.

Representative Hobson introduced joint resolution for constitutional amendment to give Congress power to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

Representative Barthold introduced resolution for government bureau of tobacco industry.

Survey and estimate of ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario by La Salle-Lewis route is directed in House resolution by Representative Mott.

A Lincoln memorial highway, Boston to San Francisco, via Washington, D. C., proposed in a bill of Representative Taylor (Col.).

Representative Palmer introduced a bill for labeling of clothing and textiles, and making misbranding a misdemeanor.

Representative Palmer introduced a bill to permit national banks to loan money on real estate to 50 percent of combined capital and surplus.

Progressives selected Representative Kelly (Pa.) for rules committee, in place of Representative Underwood.

Adjourned at 1 p.m. until noon Monday.

DEFINITE POLICY DECLINED FOR FLEET

Criticism of Present Condition of Fleet Marks Navy League Session.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS FOR DEPARTMENT

Assistant Secretary Declares Intention to Make Better Citizens of Uncle Sam's Sailors.

Demands for a definite policy for building up the navy, and criticisms of the present condition of the fleet marked the opening session of the eighth annual convention of the Navy League of the United States, which began a three days' meeting in the ballroom of the New Willard this afternoon. Attending the convention are more than 300 delegates, from all parts of the country, including some of the noted naval experts in the United States.

The first session was called to order by Henry H. Ward, vice president of the league, who introduced as the first speaker Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy. It was the new assistant secretary's first appearance in Washington as a public speaker, and his public introduction to the capital city.

The watchword of the league, "Wanted—A Naval Policy," was the topic for discussion at the meeting. Capt. John Hood, until recently captain of the battleship Delaware, but now a member of the general board of the navy, is scheduled to present a paper embodying the views of the general board. He is on the program to tell some bare facts about the navy and to advocate a fleet of forty-eight first line battleships, with the lesser units and auxiliaries by 1925.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt declared that the present policy of the Navy Department is not only to maintain a fighting force of the highest efficiency, but to educate thousands of young men to be better citizens, it then to help themselves when they leave the navy and the same time help to create a mercantile marine "owned and run by us."

The department wants to give the sailors industrial education under ideal conditions, he said.

Praises the Navy League.

"The Navy League is, I take it, an organization which seeks to take up the broadest kind of question in the broadest kind of way," he continued.

"Any man who has an interest in the navy is interested in the league, and the league is interested in the navy. It is interested in the navy as a whole, and it is interested in the navy as a part of the whole."

"Of course, you will realize that the Secretary of the Navy and I have had our hands at the helm of the department for a very brief time, but let me assure you that we have always known at least that a ship is hollow, and that we are striving not only to learn our task, but to help do our utmost for the navy."

"No organization, either private or public, can ever reach a high degree of perfection unless it is a part of the whole. The navy is a part of the whole, and the navy is a part of the whole."

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THE OPENING OF THE BASE BALL SEASON, 1913.

MISS WILSON A MAGNET

Thongs Try to See President's Daughter, Now at Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., April 10.—Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, the President's daughter, is the center of a great demand for seeing her. There was a great demand today for cards of admittance to St. Paul's Church for Saturday afternoon, when Miss Wilson will speak on "What the Association Means to the College Girl."

The sessions of the convention today were crowded with delegates and other association workers and church women. Miss Grace H. Dodge of New York, president of the national board, and Miss Mabel Cratty of New York, general secretary, were the guests of honor.

Miss Ella Schooley of San Francisco presented plans for the association work in the Panama-Pacific exposition, and Committee reports and other business matters were taken up.

FOUR KILLED IN EXPLOSION.
PENNSACOLA, Fla., April 10.—Four men were killed today by the explosion of an ammonia boiler at one of the plants of the Moore Ice works. The plant was partially demolished. Flames from the escaping ammonia overcame several firemen who attempted to enter the wrecked building.

The force of the explosion shattered windows for half a dozen blocks around and started people from their beds five miles away. Among the dead were W. H. Vincol and C. J. Floyd, engineers. The boiler contained nearly two thousand gallons of ammonia.

STANDS ON BRIDGE TO DIE.
Wealthy Chemist, After Shooting Himself, Is Run Over by Train.

ALLEGHTOWN, Pa., April 10.—August F. Simon of this city, a wealthy dealer in dye stuffs and chemicals and brother of Charles Simon of Paterson, N. J., vice president of the National Silk Dyeing Company, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the head while standing on a bridge spanning the Lehigh Valley railroad tracks.

His body fell to the tracks and was run over by a locomotive. He left a wife and three daughters.

BRITISH COLUMN ATTACKED.
Sir Charles Bernard Among the Wounded on Burma Frontier.

CALCUTTA, India, April 10.—A detachment of Chinese troops today attacked a battalion of police attached to a British surveying party on the frontier of Burma. The hillmen in considerable numbers joined forces with the Chinese and the British column repulsed the attack, but sustained a few casualties. Among the wounded was Sir Charles Bernard, chief commissioner and head of the surveying party.

Boys' Club Will Tour World.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Forty boys, between twelve and sixteen, members of the Columbia Park Boys' Club of this city, and all of them musicians or athletes, left today for a trip around the world that is planned to occupy a year. At Sacramento the boys will receive credentials from Gov. Hiram W. Johnson. They will then proceed to New York, sailing for England May 7.

MORE TROOPS DESIRED FOR BUFFALO STRIKE

General Sympathetic Walk-Out Considered—Soldiers Would Three Persons.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—The fifth day of the strike of the International Railway Company's motormen and conductors began, with the entire city and suburban service practically suspended, and the railway officials demanding from both civil and military authorities reinforcements for the 3,000 members of the 4th Brigade of the National Guard now on duty here.

The instant demands for additional military protection cast a shadow over the hope that Mayor Fuhrmann's negotiations for a board of arbitration would be successful.

The troops used their rifles, Mrs. Ida Lorch was shot in the back and fatally injured. Harold Muna received a bullet wound in the right arm and Thomas Amsden was bayoneted in the right hand.

General Strike Considered.
The advisability of calling a general strike of the 42,000 union men in Buffalo in sympathy with the striking carmen will be considered at a general meeting of the 110 labor organizations here tonight. At a recent meeting the representatives of the labor unions voted to add the street-car men in every way possible.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the long-distance telephone, assured the president of the Carmen's Association today that the national federation endorsed the present strike.

Early Settlement Expected.
An early settlement of the strike of the carmen appeared probable this afternoon when President E. G. Connette of the company announced that he would accept the offer of Mayor Fuhrmann to act as mediator and would recognize the union, providing car service was immediately resumed.

Sulzer Orders Inquiry.
ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Gov. Sulzer today directed the state labor department to conduct a public investigation into the causes and conditions of the Buffalo street railway strike.

Deputy Attorney General James A. Parsons was designated to assist in the inquiry.

DOING THE UNEXPECTED IN BASE BALL
—BY—
Umpire Billy Evans

Tells how the great players and the great managers win games.

In the Next Sunday Magazine OF THE SUNDAY STAR

Eaton's Widow Gets Estate.
PLYMOUTH, Mass., April 10.—The will of Rear Admiral Joseph C. Eaton, for probate, leaves his estate, with the exception of \$300, to his widow, who is awaiting trial on the charge of having murdered him. The value of the estate is not given.

TROOPS READY FOR STRIKE

Belgian Soldiers Occupy Industrial Centers of the Nation.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 10.—Troops today occupied most of the great industrial centers of Belgium in preparation for the general strike ordered for Monday, when 300,000 or 400,000 men will quit work. In most of the cities large crowds gathered to watch the arrival of the troops and the soldiers as they marched.

The socialist strike leaders in the various localities have offered the authorities the service of special constables drawn from their own ranks to aid in preserving order. They affirm that an outbreak of violence will delay their cause for half a generation.

The strike is an attack on the present system of plural voting in Belgium whereby citizens have one, two or three votes, according to their station in life. The strikers demand that all male citizens shall have one and only one vote.

Under the present system every citizen over twenty-five years of age has one vote. Every citizen over thirty-five years of age with one or more children and paying a supplementary tax in house tax has a supplementary vote, as has also a citizen over twenty-five years old who owns \$400 worth of real estate. Two supplementary votes are given to graduates of universities or men who hold office or are ex-officio holders.

No person has more than three votes, and failure to vote is a misdemeanor. In 1911 the number of voters was 1,700,000, the number of supplementary votes, 335,000 two votes and 310,000 three votes.

FOR LATIN-AMERICAN AMITY.
Diplomats Exchange Felicitations at Meeting With Secretary Bryan.

Expression of the desire of the Wilson administration to aid in promoting closer relations between the United States and the countries of Latin-America was given yesterday afternoon by Secretary Bryan at the first meeting of the national board of the Pan-American Union, which he had attended, and of which he, as Secretary of State, is chairman ex officio.

Ambassador da Gama of Brazil, ranking Latin-American diplomat here, welcomed Mr. Bryan. A vote of thanks, offered by Minister Calderon of Bolivia, was adopted "for the friendly and sympathetic sentiments" Mr. Bryan had spoken.

NEARING NORMAL CONDITION.
Resumption of Mail Deliveries in Ohio and Indiana.

Mail facilities in the food districts of Indiana and Ohio are rapidly being resumed. According to reports received by Postmaster General Burleson it is only a question of a few days until everything will be in a normal condition, at least so far as mail communication is concerned.

A few lines still remain completely out of commission on account of railway bridges having been washed away, but in such places where it is possible temporary service is being established.

Reports received this morning by the Postmaster General from St. Louis and Memphis indicate that the flood conditions at those points continue to grow more serious. The railroads operating west from Memphis are entirely out of commission as a result of washouts, and mails from St. Louis are being detained.

Former Gov. Douglas Weds.
BROCKTON, Mass., April 10.—Former Gov. William L. Douglas and Mrs. Alice K. Moodie of Portland, Me., were married at the home of the bridegroom's son-in-law, Harry B. Russell, today. Only immediate relatives of the two are present.

BILL IS DESIGNED TO AVERT PANICS

Revised Currency Measure Introduced in House by Representative Prouty.

AID THROUGH TREASURY IN EMERGENCY PERIODS

Issue of Circulating Notes to National Banks, Under Conditions, as Safeguard.

To protect absolutely the country from financial panics, to put over half a billion dollars of emergency currency in the vaults of banks and to reconstruct certain features of the currency scheme in simplicity and ease, the first of the proposed "revised currency" measures was introduced today in the House of Representatives today by Representative Prouty of Iowa, a republican. He offers the bill largely as a substitute for the system of notes now in circulation known as the Aldrich plan and which Mr. Prouty believes is too cumbersome for practical purposes. Representative Prouty's theory is that every bank in every community should be in control of its own resources without being dependent on money centers.

The Prouty bill provides that the controller of the currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, may issue circulating notes to any national bank "that has a 20 per cent or more surplus, and is in a good, sound financial condition."

The bill provides that the amount of the capital stock and surplus of the bank may not be issued without the express authority of the controller of the currency. A fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment of ten years are specified as the limit of penalty for infractions of the proposed law.

Interest Provision.
For the privilege of issuing these notes in an emergency the bank shall pay interest to the government at the rate of 5 per cent a year for the first three months, 6 per cent for the next three months and 10 per cent thereafter. This increasing rate is designed to cause banks to call in such notes as soon as they are no longer needed. The bank must deposit in the United States Treasury the amount of actual currency corresponding to the amount of emergency notes to be redeemed.

The government would guarantee this emergency currency, even if the bank issuing it should fail. The bill also provides that the controller of the currency would give the word to release all or any part of it, should the national bank come clamoring to the doors of closed banks. It is a scheme on which Representative Prouty has been working for several months and is the fruit of many years of study of political economy, a science on which he lectured for several years.

Measure Explained.
That the government would suffer no loss in guaranteeing this huge sum is explained in detail by Representative Prouty in a statement to a Senate committee. He says that the government would have no loss in guaranteeing this huge sum.

There have been 325 failures of national banks since the enactment of the banking law of 1913. An analysis of the reports of the controller of the currency shows that the government would have no loss in guaranteeing this huge sum.

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